

FEDOROVSKAYA, R.F.; RAPOPORT, B.N.; RUSSONIK, S.I.; BATUNIN, M.P.; MATUSIS, I.I.;
GLAVINSKAYA, T.A.; PESINA, Z.A.; BOLSHAKOVA, V.F.

"Results of the use of monoethyl ester of ethylene glycol (cellosolve)
in the treatment of 266 cases of various types of dermatosis."

Nauch. Zap. Gorki. Inst. Derm. 1955, 16, 11 -- 24; Referat. Zh. Biol. Khim, 1956,
Abstr. No. 88417.

For Abstract see MATUSIS, I.I.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/5 Dermatology May 59

1174. CELANDINE IN THE TREATMENT OF LUPUS VULGARIS (Russian text)
- Fedorovskaya R. F. and Vinogradova I. V. - NAUCH. ZAP.
GOR'K. INST. DERM. I VENER. I KAF. KOZHNO-VENER. BOLEZ. GGMI 1956,
17 (125-131)

The properties of chelidonium (celandine) and its use in medicine are described. An ointment containing 25% of chelidonium in a lard and lanolin base was applied for the treatment of lupus vulgaris in 56 patients. Twenty-five of them had combined treatment, the rest were treated with chelidonium ointment only. In the latter group of patients a clinical cure of early lesions was effected within 7 to 30 days. In a longstanding process it was necessary to apply also other general therapeutic measures. The effectiveness of the ointment is explained as being due to the high content of vit. A and C in the celandine and to its keratolytic and bactericidal action.

(S)

FEDOROVSKAYA, R. F., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FORTUNATOV, M. N.;
DOBROTINA, N. A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Some characteristics of psoriasis in children. Vest. dermat. i ven.
no. 2:28-35 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta dermatologii i venerologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk O. D. Kochura, nauchnyy konsul'tant - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M. P. Batunin) i kafedry kozhno-venericheskikh bolezney Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S. M. Kirova (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M. P. Batunin).

(PSORIASIS)

FEDOROVSKAYA, R.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of some hormone preparations in the compound treatment of
psoriasis. Kaz.med.zhur. no.3:64-65 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy
institut (direktor - prof. M.P.Batunin).
(PSORIASIS) (HORMONE THERAPY)

FEDOROVSKAYA, R.F.; DOBRUTINA, N.A.

Age characteristics of the clinical aspects metabolism in psoriasis.
Sov.med. 26 no.8:136-140 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - kand.med.nauk O.D.Kochura) i iz kliniki kozhno-venericheskikh bolezney Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.P. Batunin).

(PSORIASIS) (METABOLISM, DISORDERS OF)

FEDOROVSKAYA, R.F., kand.med.nauk

Familial psoriasis. Vest. dermat. i ven. 38 no.6:16-21 Je '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Ger'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskii
institut (dir. - kand.med.nauk O.D.Kochura, nauchnyy konsul'tant -
prof. M.P.Batunin).

FEDCROVSKAYA, R.F.; DOBROTINA, N.A.

Adaptational-trophic reactions in psoriasis. Vest. dermat. i ven.
38 no.11:3-10 N '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy institut (dir. - kand. med. nauk O.D.Kochura, nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. M.P.Batunin).

FEDOROVSKAYA, U.P.

128

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6246

Soveshchaniye po tseolitam. 1st, Leningrad, 1961.

Sinteticheskiye tseolity; polucheniye, issledovaniye i primeneniye
(Synthetic Zeolites: Production, Investigation, and Use). Mos-
cow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 286 p. (Series: Ita: Doklady)
Errata slip inserted. 2500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk. Komisiya po tseolitam.

Resp. Ed.: M. M. Dubinin, Academician and V. V. Serpinskiy, Doctor
of Chemical-Sciences; Ed.: Ye. G. Zhukovskaya; Tech. Ed.: S. P.
Golub'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged
in the production of synthetic zeolites (molecular sieves), and
for chemists in general.

Card 1/3

Synthetic Zeolites: (Cont.)

80V/6246

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of reports presented at the First Conference on Zeolites, held in Leningrad 16 through 19 March 1961 at the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lenzovet, and is purportedly the first monograph on this subject. The reports are grouped into 3 subject areas: 1) theoretical problems of adsorption on various types of zeolites and methods for their investigation, 2) the production of zeolites, and 3) application of zeolites. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Dubinina, M. M. Introduction

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Card 2/43

Synthetic Zeolites: (Cont.)

Tsitsishvili, G. V., and G. D. Bagratishvili. IR Spectra of Water and Heavy Water Adsorbed on Zeolites

38

Shirinskaya, L. P., and N. F. Yermolenko. Applicability of the General Laws of Ion Exchange to Exchange on Synthetic Zeolite CaA

41

Neymark, I. Ye., A. I. Rastrenenko, Y. P. Fedorovskaya, and A. S. Plachinda. Variation of Adsorption Properties of Zeolites as a Function of the Degree of Sodium-Ion Substitution by Other Cations

46

Neymark, I. Ye., M. A. Piontkovskaya, A. Ye. Lukash, and R. S. Tyutyunnik. Variation of the Selective Capacity of Synthetic Zeolites

49

Lulova, N. I., L. I. Piguzova, A. I. Tarasov, and A. K. Fedosova. Investigation of Synthetic Zeolites With the Aid of Gas Chromatography

59

Card ~~1/22~~ 3/3

FEDOROVSKAYA, Ye.A. [Fedorovs'ka, O.O.]; LEONT'YEVA, K.P. [Leont'ieva, K.P.]

Antagonistic properties of some soil bacteria. Mikrobiol. zhur.
27 no.2:42-45 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

FEDOROVSKAYA, Ye.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Khar'kov)

Influence of heterotransfusions on the intensity of the gonadotropic (follicle stimulating) function of the hypophysis. Vrach. delo no.1:43-45 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Fiziologicheskaya laboratoriya (rukovoditel' - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik R.M. Glants) Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi i neotlozhnoy khirurgii.
(PITUITARY BODY) (BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

DEM'YANENKO, A.P.; LEONT'YEVA, K.P. [Leont'ieva, K.F.]; LYSENKO, L.N.
[Lysenko, L.M.]; FEDOROVSKAYA, Ye.A. [Fedorova'ka, O.O.]

Actinomycoetes-antagonists from the soils of the Kiev region.
Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.5:7-10 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

FELOROVSKAYA, Z. D.

Dissertation: "High-Mountain Beard Grasses of the Caucasus, Their Development and the Biological Basis for Their Improvement." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Botany imeni V. L. Komarov, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, Oct-Dec 53. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow, Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

FEDOROVSKIY, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Trigonometric method of surveying large boreholes. [Trudy] VNIIMI
no.30:195-209 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Mine surveying) (Shaft sinking)

BRATUS', V.D., dots., otv. red.; AMOSOV, N.M., prof., red.;
KOLOMIYCHENKO, M.I., prof., red.; FEDOROVSKIY, A.A.,
prof., red.; TUROVETS, I.G., prof., red.; KLOCHKOV, I.Ye.,
dots., red.; LEVCHUK, G.A., dots., red.; TRESHCHINSKIY, A.I.,
dots., red.; KOCHKOV, I.Ye., red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Problems of anesthesiology] Voprosy anesteziologii. Sbornik
nauchnykh rabot, posviashchennyi 70-letiiu so dnia rozhdenia
chlena-korr. AN USSR, zasl. deiatelia nauki prof. I.N.Ishchenko.
Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1963. 254 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kiev. Medychnyi instytut.
(ISHCHENKO, IVAN NIKOLAEVICH, 1891-) (ANESTHESIOLOGY)

FEDOROVSKIY, A. A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using benchmarks in connecting surveys. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
gor. zhur. 5 no.8:60-65 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy
marksheyerskogo dela.

(Krivoy Rog Basin—Mine surveying)

FEDOROVSKIY, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Errors in analogy and geometric classification of ore deposits.
Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.7:197-206 '59. (MIRA 16:9)
(Ore deposits)

FEDOROVSKIY, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determination of the eccentricity and zero point of the vertical circle of a single-vernier theodolite and using this to measure angles of incline of lines. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.13:150-155 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Theodolites)

FEDOROVSKIY, A.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; CHICHEAN, V.S., gornyy
inzh.; GARBUZ, V.T., gornyy inzh.

Study of the DA-2 depth gauge. Sbor.nauch.trud. KGBI no.
21:158-164 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

FEDOROV I.I., prof.; FEDOROVSKIY, A.A., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki

Foreword. Trudy Kiev. nauch.-issl. inst. perel. krovi i neotlozh.
khir. 3:3 '61. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Direktor Kiyevskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (for Fedorov).
2. Glavnyy gematolog Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya Ukrainskoy SSR
(for Fedorovskiy).

FEDOROVSKIY, A. A. and LOBODYUCHENKO, A. F.

"An Experiment on the Medical Use of Heterogenic Serums in Bloodshed and other Surgical Diseases," Trudy VIII S"ezda Khirurgov USSR (Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic,) Kiev, 1955.

FEDOROVSKIY, A.A.

~~FEDOROVSKIY, A.A.~~, professor (Kiyev, ul. Kudryavskaya, 8a, kv.1);
~~LOBODYUCHENKO, A.F.~~, dotsept

Some results and prospects for the use of BK-8 blood substitute for transfusions in a surgical clinic. Nov.khir.arkh. no.2:3-6 Mr-Apr '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra khirurgii pediatricheskogo fakul'teta (sav. - prof. A.A. Fedorovskiy) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES)

Of the various new blood substitutes, Belenki's serum has found practical application. The authors advocate the new preparation BK-8, which is likewise prepared from bovine serum. This preparation has a high biological activity. It is claimed that reactions occur in 7-8% of cases, but according to Drozdov in 23.4%. The preparation can be used in cases of blood loss and shock. It has some haemostatic properties and was used successfully in doses of 250-500 ml. in cases of haemorrhage from a gastric or duodenal ulcer. The dosage of BK-8 has to be strictly controlled, as it may increase the tendency to bleeding. (S)

FEDOROVSKIY, A.A., professor

Blood substitutes, their classification and characteristic. Vrach.
delo no.4:337-343 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Kafedra khirurgii (sav. - prof. A.A.Fedorovskiy) pediatricheskogo
fakul'teta Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES)

Fedorovskiy, A.A.

FEDOROVSKIY, A.A., prof. (Kiyev)

Development of blood transfusion in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Nov.khir.
arkh. no.5:45-57 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(UKRAINE--BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

ISHCHENKO, I.N., prof., zasluzhennyi deyatel' nauki, otv. red.; PARKHOMENKO, V.N., dotsent, red.; ALEKSEYCHENKO, I.P., dotsent, red.; BRATUS', V.D., dotsent, red.; KOLOMIYCHENKO, M.I., prof., zasluzhennyi deyatel' nauki, red.; NOVACHENKO, N.P., prof., zasluzhennyi deyatel' nauki, red.; FEDOROVSKIY, A.A., prof., red.; LEVCHUK, G.A., red.; LOKHMATYY, Ye.G., tekhred.

[Transactions of the Ninth Congress of Ukrainian Surgeons] Trudy IX s'yezda khirurgov Ukrainosoy SSR. Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, 1960. 645 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. S'yezd khirurgov Ukrainosoy SSR. 9th, Dnepropetrovsk, 1958.
2. Chlen korrespondent AN USSR (for Ishchenko). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Novachenko).
(UKRAINE--MEDICINE, INDUSTRIAL) (PEPTIC ULCER)
(PANCREAS--DISEASES) (SURGERY)

FEDOROVSKIY, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Measuring angles with single-vernier theodolites. Sbor. nauch.
trud. KGBI no.10:137-145 '61 (MIRA 17:8)

ISHCHENKO, I.N., zasl. deyatel' nauki prof., red.; FEDOROVSKIY, A.A.,
zasl. deyatel' nauki prof., red.; PETROV, D.G., dots., red.;
FEDOROV, I.I., prof., red.; YANOVSKIY, D.N., prof., red.;
CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Sixth Enlarged Plenum of the Board of
the Scientific Society of Surgeons of the Ukrainian S.S.R.
and the 11th Republic Conference on Blood Transfusion] Tru-
dy Rasshirennogo plenuma pravleniya Nauchnogo obshchestva
khirurgov USSR i XI Respublikanskoi konferentsii po pereli-
vaniyu krovi. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1963. 392 p.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Rasshirennyy plenum pravleniya Nauchnogo obshchestva
khirurgov USSR i XI Respublikanskoy konferentsii po pereli-
vaniyu krovi. 6th, Lvov, 1959. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN
Ukr.SSR (for Ishchenko).

(HEMATOLOGY—CONGRESSES) (BLOOD—TRANSFUSION)

S/143/62/000/C07/003/003
D238/D308

AUTHORS:

Buznik, V.M., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Prof.,
Vezlomtsev, K.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences
and Fedorovskiy, A.M., Engineer

TITLE:

Some results of an investigation into the hydro-
dynamic boundary layer on a flat plate

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Energetika,
no. 7, 1962, 94 - 100

TEXT:

The velocity field in the boundary layer was in-
vestigated experimentally for laminar and turbulent air-flow conditions,
calculations being carried out, of the local and average coefficients of
frictional resistance, from the experimental data. The investigation was
carried out in an annular wind tunnel with an open working section where
the air velocity reached 60 m/sec. The working section of the aerodynamic
tube contained a surge chamber with a nozzle of rectangular section 200
x 200 mm, designed so that the velocity in the surge chamber would not
exceed 3 % of the air velocity from the nozzle. The plate was located

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S/143/62/000/007/003/003
D238/D308

Some results of ...

along the axis of flow at a distance 30mm from the nozzle. The experiments confirmed the known velocity distribution for laminar and turbulent air-flow conditions in the range of Reynolds numbers 6.4×10^4 to 1.5×10^6 . Experimental formulas are proposed for velocity profiles in the asymptotic boundary layer. The local mean coefficients of frictional resistance found from the profiles obtained, employing the Carman integral relation, are in good agreement with those recommended by other investigators. There are 5 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Nikolayevskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut imeni admirala S.O. Makarova (Institute of Naval Construction im. Admiral S.O. Makarov)

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1961

Card 2/2

I. 36927-66 ENT(1) WW

ACC-NR: AP6016912

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0143/66/000/001/0084/0086

AUTHOR: Buznik, V. M. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Artemov, G. A. (Engineer); Bandura, V. N. (Engineer); Kardashev, Yu. D. (Engineer); Fedorovskiy, A. M. (Engineer)

ORG: Nikolayevskiy Ship-Building Institute im. Admiral S. O. Makarov
(Nikolayevskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut)

TITLE: Heat transfer from a flat disc rotating in an unlimited space

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 1, 1966, 84-86

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, turbulent heat transfer, heat transfer coefficient, *Rotation*

ABSTRACT: To accumulate experimental data and to study the heat transfer at a constant thermal flux, the authors experimentally investigate the heat transfer from a rotating disc to moving air at a constant value of the specific heat flux at the surface. The disc-calorimeter was heated by an electrical heater placed inside it. The temperature of the disc surface was measured by copper-constantan thermocouples. The hot junctions of the thermocouples were embedded on the outside surface of the disc at various distances from the axis of rotation. The experimental device is shown schematically. The results of the experiments were compared with the data of other authors investigating heat transfer from a rotating

Card 1/2

UDC: 536.244

L 38927-66

ACC NR: AP6016912

disc obtained at a constant wall temperature. The transition to turbulence occurred at $Re = 2.4 \cdot 10^5$. It is found that the coefficients of heat transfer from a rotating disc in the case of a constant specific heat flux agree with those in the case of a constant wall temperature. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

BUZNIK, V. M.; FEDOROVSKIY, A. M.

"Heat transfer from rotating surfaces."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12
May 1964.

Nikolayevskiy Ship Building Inst.

ACC NR: AP6024642

SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/001/0105/0108

AUTHOR: Buznik, V. M.; Artemov, G. A.; Bandura, V. N.; Fedorovskiy, A. M.

ORG: Shipbuilding Institute im. Admiral S. O. Makarov, Nikolayev (Korablestroitel'nyy institut)

TITLE: Heat transfer of plate in turbulent region with constant superficial heat flux and isothermic wall

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 105-108

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent flow, heat transfer, heat transfer theory, isothermal flow

ABSTRACT: Numerous experimental studies of heat transfer are being conducted under conditions of either constant superficial heat flux or constant wall temperature. This raises the question: in what cases can data obtained under different experimental conditions be compared with each other. It has been shown experimentally that under turbulent flow conditions the heat transfer of tubes at constant wall temperature and heat flux are comparable, i.e., identical. The present article theoretically and experimentally gives a comparative evaluation of local heat transfer of a plate in turbulent air flow with wall temperature and surface heat flux in the turbulent region both constant. Results of processing the experimental data under all conditions are given as the test relationship $Nu_x = A Re_x^{0.8}$. ($Nu_x = \alpha x / \lambda$ and $Re_x = w_{\infty} x / \nu$ are local

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UDC: 536.25

ACC NR: AP6024642

values of Nusselt and Reynolds numbers; w - distance from beginning of plate heating to instantaneous section where heat transfer coefficient takes on value α ; w_{∞} - rate of creeping flow; K_{pc} - plate-calorimeter heat transfer.) Orig. art. has: 19 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Feb66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

BUZNIK, V.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ANTEMOV, G.A., inzh.;
BANDURA, V.N., inzh.; KARDASHEV, Yu.D., inzh.; FEDOROVSKIY, A.M.,
inzh.

Heat transfer from a flat disc rotating in an unbounded space.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 9 no.1:84-86 Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Nikolayevskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut imeni admirala
S.O. Makarova. Predstavlena kafedroy teorii teplotekhniki i
sudovykh parovykh kotlov. Submitted February 1, 1965.

ACC NR: AT7002861

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3239/66/000/003/0124/0126

AUTHOR: Buznik, V. M.; Artemov, G. A.; Bandura, V. N.; Fedorovskiy, A. M.; Kardashev, Yu. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of measuring flow rates in rotating passages of marine turbines by means of metric pressure gages

SOURCE: Nikolayev. Korablastroitel'nyy institut. Sudostroyaniya i morskoye sooruzheniya, no. 3, 1966. Sudovyye energeticheskiye ustanovki (Ship power equipment), 124-126

TOPIC TAGS: flow rate, flow velocity, gas turbine, turbine cooling, gas turbine engine, marine engine

ABSTRACT: A method for cooling the parts of marine gas turbines is based on various experimental investigations, including studies of gas and cooling-air flow in rotating passages. An arrangement is described for determining the flow characteristics (flow rate and pressure) in the clearance between a gas-turbine disk and a screen rotating along with it, by which a pressure-sensitive directional probe and a traversing micro-pitot probe is used. The probes are shown and their operation is described. By inserting the directional probe into the disk-screen clearance through holes located in the screen at several distances from the center, the flow rate in the flow core can

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UDC: none

ACC NR: AT7002861

be measured. The pressure field across the section of the clearance is measured with the pitot tube. The arrangement for pressure transmission consists of a hollow shaft rotating inside the stator and provided with measuring chambers hermetically sealed by water chambers. The described method is reliable in operation and improves the accuracy of flow rate measurements. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/

Card 2/2

FEDOROVSKIY, A. N., BRYABRINA, A. A., KOLBIN, S. S. and MANOKHIN, V. N.

"Notes on the 'Program of Skin and Venereal Diseases for the Medical
Faculties of Medical Institutes;" Vest. Venerol. i Dermatol., No.3, 1949

FEDOROVSKIY, A.N.

Specialisation of students of the fourth year in the field of venereology and dermatology.. Vest. vener., Moskva No.1:17-20 Jan-Feb 52.
(CML 21:4)

1. Of the Department for Skin and Venereal Diseases (Head--A.N. Fedorovskiy), Chelyabinsk Medical Institute.

FEDOROVSKIY, A.N.; MANOKHIN, V.N.

Case of possible absence of syphilitic infection in one of the twins born of a syphilitic mother. Vest.vop.i derm. no.2:58 Nr-4p '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Klinika koshnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (Syphilis)

FEDOROVSKIY, A.N., professor (Chelyabinsk); MANOKHIN, V.N. (Chelyabinsk).

Singular case of indurative edema. Vest. ven. i derm. no. 5:54-55 8-0
'53. (MLRA 6:12)

(Tumors) (Syphilis)

FEDOROVSKIY, A.N., professor

"Problems in dermatology." Reviewed by A.N.Fedorovskii. Vest.ven.
i derm. no.3:59 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(DERMATOLOGY)

FEDOROVSKIY, A.N. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Improvement of practical training of students in dermatology and
venereology. Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.4:35-36 J1-Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

(DERMATOLOGY, educ.
dermato-venereol., practical train. in Russia)
(VENEREAL DISEASES
same)

FEDOROVSKIY, A.N., dots (Dnepropetrovsk)

"Current problems in dermatology." Vrach.delo no.71769-771 J1'58
(DERMATOLOGY) (MIRA 11:9)

FEDOROVSKIY, A.N., prof.

"Handbook on the control of venereal and infectious skin diseases."

Reviewed by A.N.Fedorovskii. Vest.derm. i ven. 32 no.2:92-94
Mr-Apr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(VENEREAL DISEASES) (SKIN--DISEASES)

FEDOROVSKIY, A.N., prof.; NESTERENKO, G.B., dotsent, KATKOVA, M.Ya.,
vrach; ORMAN, Ya.M., vrach; SHEL'YUZHENKO, A.A., vrach

Use of bicillin in the treatment of syphilis. Vest.derm.i ven.
no.9:61-62 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Dnepropetrovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta i oblastnogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
dispansera.

(SYPHILIS)

(BICILLIN)

ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 15Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC,MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

FEDOROVSKIY 7.72

SOV/24-58-6-4/35

AUTHORS: M.G. Lozinskiy and A. E. Fedorovskiy

TITLE: Elastic Vibrations Measurements as a Method of Investigating the Thermally Induced Changes of Properties of Metals and Alloys (Izucheniye metodom uprugikh kolebaniy kinetiki izmeneniya svoystv metallov i splavov pri nagreve)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 6, pp 19-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors of this paper used a vibrational technique for studying the processes associated with the embrittlement of certain steels tempered at 550°C, and for investigating the anomalous internal friction variation in commercial iron. The experimental apparatus was designed so as to permit measurement in air or in vacuum. Fig 1 illustrates the equipment in diagrammatic form, and its detailed description is given. The test pieces were in the form of wires 6 to 8 mm in diameter and 120 to 200 mm long. At room temperature the natural frequency of transverse vibrations of metal and alloy specimens of this size is usually in the 700 to 1000 kc range. In

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order to induce transverse vibrations in the specimens, these were suspended horizontally on two 40 μ diameter tungsten threads. The source of the vibrations was an electromagnetic vibrator, to the membrane of which one of the W threads was attached. The detector of vibrations, to which the other W thread was attached, consisted of a barium titanate piezo-electric crystal. The vibrations of the test piece induced in this crystal a sinusoidal voltage which was amplified and fed into an oscillograph. The maximum voltage was, of course, generated when the specimen was vibrated at its resonance frequency. The direct (Young's) modulus of elasticity was calculated from the resonant frequency, and from the dimensions and the mass of the specimen. The logarithmic decrement was calculated from the rate of decay of the specimen vibrations when the power was shut off. An electro-mechanical counter determined the number of vibrations which occurred before the amplitude decreased by 50%. The circuit diagram of an automatic discriminator for measuring the logarithmic decrement is shown in Fig 2. In Fig 4 the

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temperature dependence of the logarithmic decrement δ is graphed for: commercial iron (curve 1); 2% Mo-Fe alloy (curve 2); 2% W-Fe alloy (curve 3); 2% V-Fe Alloy (curve 4). The curves 1, 2 and 3 were characterised by a peak located at 110°C, similar to that observed previously by K& (Ref 6). The presence of this peak is attributed to the stress-induced diffusion of the nitrogen atoms. The absence of a peak on the curve of the 2% V-Fe alloy is explained by the affinity of vanadium for nitrogen, as a result of which the amount of this gas remaining in solid solution was insufficient to cause the anomalous effect. In the next stage of the investigation the mechanism of temper embrittlement of the steel 30KhGSA was studied by correlating the results of impact tests carried out on specimens tempered several times at 640 and 540°C, with the results of internal friction measurements made previously on the same specimens. Fig 5 shows the temperature dependence of δ for specimens quenched from 900°C (curve 1). 1000°C (curve 2) and 1150°C (curve 3),

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and also (curve 4) for a specimen which, after being heated to 540°C, was cooled to room temperature. The relationship between the impact strength and the duration of the tempering at 540°C of specimens quenched from 900°C, 1000°C, and 1150°C, is graphed in Fig 6. The curves on Fig 7 show the temperature dependence of S of (1) an untreated specimen, and (2) a specimen quenched from 1000°C, tempered for 2 hours and cooled in water. Fig 8 shows the dependence of the height of the peak on the duration of the tempering treatment carried out at 300°C, 350°C, 400°C and 450°C. Finally, the dependence of $\ln \Delta/\Delta_0$ (where Δ_0 is the height of the peak of untreated specimen, and Δ is the height of the peak after tempering) on the duration of the tempering treatment at 300, 350, 400 and 450°C, is graphed in Fig 9. It can be seen that all the curves of the logarithmic decrement plotted against temperature for specimens quenched from various temperatures (Fig 5), exhibit a peak at approximately 350°C. Since the mechanism causing the 350°C peak was completed at temperatures lower than 540°C, it is concluded that this peak is

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not associated with the process leading to temper embrittlement. Analysis of the experimental results indicates that the height of the peak was related to the time and temperature of the tempering treatment. An expression (Eq 5) was derived for the maximum rate of coalescence of the precipitated carbides: $v_{\max} = 100 \phi(T)$, %/sec. The graph of the function $\phi(T)$ shown on Fig 10 is characterised by two values of temperature T : $T = T_0$ at which $v_{\max} = 0$, and $T = \theta$ at which v_{\max} approaches infinity. On the basis of the results of the present investigation the following hypothesis was postulated: In the initial stages of tempering the martensite formed during quenching is partially decomposed, thus relieving the internal stresses and increasing slightly the impact strength. At higher temperature, the decomposition of martensite is intensified and the precipitated carbides are enriched in the atoms of the alloying elements. This results in a weakening of the bond between the adjacent carbide particles, and leads to the pronounced drop in the impact

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strength which is typical of the first type of temper brittleness. The most complete decomposition of martensite and consequent segregation of carbides takes place at temperatures higher than T_0 . During this stage, a strengthening of the bond between the discrete metal phase occurs which results in an increase of the impact strength. At temperatures above θ , the strength of the bond between the discrete particles within the grains continues to increase, which creates conditions favourable for further coalescence of the alloying elements and their migration to the grain boundaries. The latter process may be responsible for the second type of temper brittleness encountered in the 450 to 550°C range. At still higher temperatures, the widening range of the solid solubility of the alloying elements in α -iron permits dissolution of these segregated impurities into the grain boundary regions: material quenched from such temperatures is ductile because the impurities are held in the solid

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solution. Brittleness induced by slow cooling is caused by gradual precipitation of impurities at the grain boundaries. These considerations led the authors to the conclusion that the "solution-precipitation" theory is probably the most correct of any yet expounded on the reversible temper brittleness.

There are 11 figures and 19 references, of which 9 are Soviet, 8 English and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Institute of
Machine Construction of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1957

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7(0)

AUTHOR:

Fedorovskiy, A. Ye.

SOV/32-24-12-39/45

TITLE:

New Apparatus for Measuring the Logarithmic Decrement of Damping (of the Inner Friction) (Novyy pribor dlya avtomaticheskogo izmereniya logarifmicheskogo dekrementa zatukhaniya (vnutrennego treniya))

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 12, pp 1517 - 1520 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The number of oscillation periods n between the amplitude A and $A/2$ is determined by the majority of the present inner friction apparatus by recording the damping process. These determinations are bothersome, since the recorded data must be deciphered, and they are very often erroneous. An apparatus which would make determinations using an electronic impulse counter, as that of S. O. Tsobkallo and V. A. Chelnokov (Ref 2) possible, seemed especially interesting. Under the direction of N. G. Lozinskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, the present electronic apparatus was developed (Fig 1) to measure automatically the logarithmic value of damping in the damping of a

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New Apparatus for Measuring the Logarithmic Decrement of Damping (of the Inner Friction) SOV/32-24-12-39/45

freely oscillating object. The working principle of the apparatus is based upon a bilateral limitation of the amplitude of the electric, sinusoidal vibrations which correspond to the mechanical vibrations of the test object. The ignition potential of a gas thyatron TC-1-0.1/1.3 served as the limitation parameter. A piezo-electric or inductive cell must be used (barium titanate). The counting of the impulses takes place using a diagram of the type SB-1M/100. The logarithmic value of the damping is found using a special nomogram (Fig 2), which is plotted according to an equation (1). The limit of error of the apparatus is 0.2 - 0.5 %. Using the described diagram the logarithmic value of the damping can be determined for frequencies up to 6500 cycles. There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Study of Machinery of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

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SOV/180-59-1-12/29

AUTHORS: Lozinskiy, M.G., and Fedorovskiy, A.Ye. (Moscow)

TITLE: Influence of Vanadium, Tungsten, Chromium and Molybdenum on the Internal Friction and Rate of Ageing of Technical Iron (Vliyaniye vanadiya, vol'frama, khroma i molibdena na vnutrenneye treniye i skorost' stareniya tekhnicheskogo zheleza)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 1, pp 64-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have previously shown (Ref 1) that alloying elements have an important effect on the value of the internal-friction peak due to the presence of intruded atoms in the alpha-iron lattice. They now describe a new series of experiments to elucidate the nature and mechanism of this effect by measurement of the internal friction of technical iron alloyed with various quantities of vanadium, tungsten, chromium and molybdenum. The alloys were melted in a 50 kg induction furnace and subjected to two-hour annealing. The alloys were hot-forged into 12 mm diameter rods, from which test pieces 8 ± 0.01 mm in diameter and 200 mm long were prepared for internal friction measurements by grinding. The

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SCV/18C -59-1-12/29

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measurements were carried out on a type IMASh-6 installation with resonance-frequency banding oscillations of a freely-suspended test piece, as previously described by the authors (Refs 1-3). To find the influence of alloying elements on the rate of ageing test pieces were water-quenched after heating at 680°C for 30 minutes, the rate being evaluated from the change in the height of the internal-friction peak with respect to ageing time. All ageing test pieces were subjected to isothermal heating at $115 \pm 2.5^\circ\text{C}$. The results are shown in Figs 4 and 5 as internal friction versus temperature curves for various compositions of Fe-V and Fe-W alloys, respectively, and in Fig 6 for Fe + 4% Mo in the annealed and hardened states. The dependence of the internal-friction peak values on ageing time (minutes) at 115°C is shown in Fig 7. The microstructures of the specimens are shown in Figs 1-3. From discussions of their own and published results the authors conclude that, although a final decision on the mechanism of the effects of vanadium and chromium on the rate of ageing is not yet possible, it appears that in some circumstances hardening fails to fix

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the state of solid solution with intruded atoms. Since tungsten additions to technical iron accelerate solid solution decomposition in the second stage and shorten the first stage of ageing they must increase the mobility of intruded atoms in alpha-iron, representing a decrease in their diffusion activation-energy. Chromium has the opposite effect and also smooths out the transition from the second to the third stages. Both elements increase the solubility of nitrogen and carbon in the alpha-iron lattice. On the effect of the elements on internal friction the authors suggest that the influence of vanadium is mainly due to its combination with nitrogen atoms but state that no estimate can yet be given of the vanadium concentration necessary to eliminate the peak. The effect of tungsten is less than that of vanadium and is explained mainly in terms of grain size and the state of precipitation of impurities. It had been shown previously by the authors (Ref 1) that molybdenum in concentrations of about 2% has little effect on the

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internal friction peak; with the 4 and 12% Mo alloys
now used complex effects were obtained which the authors
discuss in terms of intruded-atom mobility.

Card 4/4 There are 7 figures, 1 table and 9 references, 6 of
which are Soviet and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya AN SSR (Machinery Institute,
AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1958

18.8200

SOV/180-59-6-5/31

AUTHORS: Lozinskiy, M.G., Simeonova, I.B., and Fedorovskiy, A.Ya.
(Moscow)

TITLE: On the Behaviour of Pure and Commercial-Grade Iron¹
during Deformation under the Conditions of Cyclic
Temperature Fluctuations

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 24-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The object of the present investigation, carried out at
the Institute of the Science of Machines, Ac.Sc. USSR, was
to study the effect of cyclic temperature fluctuations on
the kinetics of the deformation of commercial-grade iron
(containing 0.03% C) and high purity material (containing
0.002% C) stressed in tension, with the view of deter-
mining the effect of small alloying additions on the
character of the deformation of specimens under these
conditions. The experiments were conducted in vacuum,
the tensile test pieces being heated by low voltage, high
current resistance heating. The shape of the test pieces
of square cross-section area (3 x 3 mm), with one of the
sides polished for metallographic examination, is
illustrated in Fig 1a, showing the flexible bars (details
2 and 3) supplying the power, terminal screws

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(details 4 and 5), and the swivel-type grips (details 6 and 7). Since a larger quantity of heat was conducted away from the ends of the test pieces, and since their cross-section area was larger than that of the gauge length, a temperature gradient was set up in the test pieces; this temperature gradient, in specimens with the maximum temperature of 800 and 1000 °C, is illustrated in Fig 16, where the temperature (°C, horizontal axis) is plotted against the distance (mm) from the centre of the test piece. The temperature of the centre of the specimen was made to fluctuate between 800 and 1000 °C. The circuit diagram of the automatic temperature controller and automatic recorder of the number of the cyclic temperature changes is shown in Figs 2 and 3; Fig 2 also shows the arrangement of the test piece in the vacuum chamber, and a metallurgical microscope, mounted in the lid of the vacuum chamber, and used to study the structural changes taking place in the test pieces during the experiments. The first significant fact observed was that "necking" of the commercial-grade iron

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specimens occurred not in the centre of the test piece, but at two points situated symmetrically on both sides of the "hot zone" (about 10 mm from the centre), where the temperature fluctuated between 750 and 850 °C. (Two necks were formed when the time at the lower and higher temperatures did not exceed 60 sec; when the test piece was held at the temperature for longer periods, only one neck in the centre of the specimen of the test piece was formed). This, apparently anomalous, effect was attributed to several factors. While the overall carbon content of the investigated material was 0.03%, the local carbon concentration, particularly at the grain and block boundaries, could be considerably higher. Bearing in mind that the temperature of the $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ transformation changes from 910 to 721 °C when the carbon content varies from 0 to 0.83%, it will be seen that the C-rich, grain-boundary regions in the central part of the tensile test piece whose temperature fluctuated between 800 and 1000°C remained in the γ -iron range throughout the experiment, while in the interior of the grains (blocks), each

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temperature fluctuation was accompanied by the $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ (heating) or $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ (cooling) transformation. The situation in the parts of the specimens, where the temperature fluctuated between 750 and 850 °C, was quite different; here, the interior of the grains retained their α -iron structure throughout the experiment, while the grain-boundary regions were undergoing the $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ and $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ transformations. The strength of the γ -phase is considerably higher than that of the α -phase, and this fact accounts for the high resistance to deformation of the central (hot) part of the test pieces where the grain boundaries retained their γ -phase structure throughout the duration of each test. Regarding the regions of "critical" temperatures, where necking occurred, it should be remembered that the mechanical properties of iron are adversely affected by the $\gamma \rightleftharpoons \alpha$ transformation, which is accompanied by a partial loss of the coherent bond between the atoms and by volumetric changes which set up internal stresses in the microvolumes of the material undergoing the

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transformation; it was for this reason that applied stresses as low as 0.33-0.55 kg/mm² were sufficient to cause deformation (necking) in those parts of the test piece in which the carbon-rich grain boundaries were continuously undergoing the $\alpha \rightleftharpoons \gamma$ transformation. This view was confirmed by the fact that, when specimens of high purity iron were tested under the same condition, one neck only was formed in the centre of the test piece (the table on p 28 gives the chemical analysis of the commercial grade (top line) and high purity (bottom line) experimental materials). The process of deformation of commercial-grade iron, subjected to cyclic temperature fluctuations between 750 and 950 °C (the time taken to heat the test piece from the lower to the upper limit of temperature being 10 sec, and the time at the temperature 2 sec), while under an applied tensile stress of 0.33 kg/mm², is illustrated in Fig 5, where the lower curve shows the variation of the temperature (°C, right-hand scale) and the upper curve the variation of elongation (ϵ , %, left-hand scale) with time (sec).

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It will be seen that an anomalous increase in the length of the test pieces was observed during cooling through the 800-730 °C temperature range, and that the rate of deformation during heating was highest in the same temperature range. The structural changes occurring in commercial grade iron during the experiments are illustrated by a series of microphotographs (X 204), reproduced in Fig 6, and showing the appearance of the polished surface of the specimen in the region of necking; the temperature of this region fluctuated between 750 and 850 °C, the duration of the heating and cooling cycles being 20 and 12 sec, respectively, and the time at the temperature, 2 sec; the test piece was under a tensile stress of 0.55 kg/mm². Fig 6a shows the surface of the test piece before the test; the direction of the applied stress is shown by arrows; the impressions, made by the diamond pyramid used in micro-hardness tests, assisted in assessing the magnitude and character of the localized deformation taking place during the experiments. Fig 6b shows the surface of the

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On the Behaviour of Pure and Commercial-Grade Iron during Deformation under the Conditions of Cyclic Temperature Fluctuations test piece after 5 min at 1000 °C; faint outlines of the grain boundaries of the α -phase are visible. Figs 6b - * show the surface of the test piece after 5, 10, 20 and 50 heating/cooling cycles, respectively, and attention is drawn to the formation of cracks in the regions indicated by arrows in Figs 6b and e. The course of deformation of high purity iron, tested under the same conditions as the commercial grade material (except for the stress which, in this case was 0.05 kg/mm²), is illustrated by the microphotographs reproduced in Fig 7, which show the surface of the central (necking) part of the test piece, the temperature of which fluctuated between 800 and 1000 °C. Fig 7a shows the surface of the test piece before the experiments; the appearance of the same surface area, after 5 min at 1000 °C, and after 5, 10, 20 and 50 heating/cooling cycles is illustrated by the subsequent micrographs: the increasing degree of fragmentation of the grains with increasing number of the temperature fluctuations should be noted. The difference in the behaviour of the investigated materials is also

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illustrated by the graph reproduced in Fig 8, where the elongation of the test piece (ϵ , %) is plotted against the number, n , of the temperature fluctuations for the commercial grade iron extended under 0.55 kg/mm^2 (curve 1) and high purity iron extended under 0.05 kg/mm^2 (curve 2). It will be seen that after 50 cycles, the total elongation of the high purity and commercial grade iron was 13 and 38%, respectively, although the stress applied in the latter case was eleven times higher than that in the former. Another interesting fact observed by the present authors was the formation and growth of conically shaped protrusions on the surface of high purity iron in the central (hottest) part of the test pieces. The appearance of the commercial grade and high purity iron test pieces after 150 temperature fluctuations ($800-1000^\circ\text{C}$) is shown in Figs 9a and 9b, respectively (the arrows showing the necking zones); the necking zone of the test piece shown in Fig 9b is shown at a higher magnification (X 7) in Fig 9c. The conical protrusions formed on the high purity iron after

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200 temperature fluctuations are shown in Fig 10a (X 22);
microphotographs (X 100 and X 200) of the conical
protrusion, marked A in Fig 10, are reproduced in
Figs 10b and c, respectively, and show clearly the
polycrystalline character of these growths whose
formation had also been observed by Cizron and Lacombe
(Ref 10), although these workers considered them to be
polygonized single crystals. The experimental results
reported in the present paper prove that small alloying
additions markedly improve the strength of iron strained
under the conditions of cyclic temperature variations.
They show, also, that an increase in the alloying
additions content lowers considerably the temperature of
the minimum strength.

There are 10 figures, 1 table and 10 references, of which
4 are Soviet, 4 English, 1 French and 1 Czechoslovak.

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SUBMITTED: July 17, 1959

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S/170/60/003/07/11/011
B012/B054 82234

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L. F., Fedorovskiy, A. Ye., Isaykov, V. K.,
Slesarev, V. N., Semerchan, A. A.

TITLE: The Possibility of Using Plastic Solids as Working Medium
in Cylinders of Large-sized Hydraulic Presses

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 7,
pp. 132 - 134

TEXT: For scientific research work, it is necessary to produce pressures of 100,000 atmospheres excess pressure and more in large volumes. Large-sized presses are used for this purpose. At the Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-pressure Physics of the AS USSR) it was possible to increase the working pressure of the liquid in the press cylinder up to 5,000 atmospheres excess pressure (Ref. 1). Since a further increase in pressure involves great difficulties with respect to packings, a 1,000-t pressure transformer model was designed at the same institute. A plastic solid is used instead of a liquid. Fig. 1 shows the principal scheme of this pressure transformer. First,

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X

The Possibility of Using Plastic Solids as
Working Medium in Cylinders of Large-sized
Hydraulic Presses

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preliminary experiments are made on a 200-t model. Silver chloride, Teflon, and lead were used in these experiments; it appeared that lead yielded maximum efficiency. In the experiments on the 1,000-t pressure transformer, liquid lead was poured into the working room. The performance of the experiments is described in brief. Fig. 2 shows the experimental curves for the dependence of force P_2 on force P_1 . The efficiency with pressures over 10,000 atmospheres excess pressure is about 90%. The method described permits an increase in working pressure up to the elastic limit of the construction material used. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, g. Mskva
(Institute of High-pressure Physics of the AS USSR,
Moscow)

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X

S/120/62/000/005/028/036
E194/E535

AUTHORS: Semerchan, A.A. and Fedorovskiy, A.Ye,

TITLE: Automatic recording of electrical properties at high pressures

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.5, 1962, 164-169

TEXT: The apparatus described is intended for automatic plotting of electrical properties as function of pressure in the range up to 2000 kg/cm^2 which is recorded with an error of 5%; the diameter of the test space is 3.162 cm. Pressure from a hydraulic press (pumping rate 60 litres per hour at 6000 atm) is applied to a two-stage piston-type manometer and standard single-pen recording potentiometer type ЭПП-09 (EPP-09). The manometer consists of three freely floating pistons: external pressure is applied to the first piston which mechanically drives the second piston operating in the test space; the force acting on the second piston is counter-balanced by driving a third piston which forces fluid into the test space in opposition to the rising cylinder. The third piston is driven by a spring dynamometer and the force applied to the third piston is directly proportional to the piston

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Automatic recording of ...

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travel. To reduce friction the pistons are rotated by belt drive from an electric motor. Travel of the third piston is transmitted through a cord to a master selsyn which drives the receiver selsyn which rotates the recorder drum through a reduction gear of adjustable ratio to give three different pressure scales. Selsyns are used so that the recorder need not be in the high pressure region. By way of example, curves are plotted of electrical resistance of bismuth and barium wires as function of pressure. There are 5 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR
(Institute of High-Pressure Physics, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1961

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ROMASHKINA, Aleksandra Fedorovna; DONSKOV, V.Ye., prof.,
retsenzent; FEDOROVSKIY, A.Ye., ekonomist, retsenzent;
PONOMAREVA, I.A.; kand. ekon. nauk, spets. red.; FUKS,
V.K., red.

[Potentialities for an increase in labor productivity in
the confectionary industry] Rezervy rosta proizvoditel'-
nosti truda v konditerskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pi-
shchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 213 p. (MIRA 18:10)

KLEMENCHUK, Aleksey Petrovich; POPOV, Petr Konstantinovich; FUKS,
V.K., red.; FEDOROVSKIY, A.Ye., inzh.-ekonomist, spets. red.

[Food industry of the R.S.F.S.R.] Pishchevaia promyshlennost' RSFSR. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1964.
155 p. (MIRA 17:12)

FEDOROVSKIY, B., starshiy leytenant

From the take-off deck of a ship. Av.i kosm. 44 no.3:50-52
'62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Helicopters--Take off)

PROKOF'YEV, G., starshiy tekhnik-leytenant; FEDOROVSKIY, B., kapitan;
KASATKIN, B., inzh.-mayor; LITVINOV, V., inzh.-kapitan; SKLYARSKIY, O.,
inzh.-kapitan; VOROB'YEV, K., inzh.-podpolkovnik

Suggestions, comments. Av.i kosm. 46 no.7:81-86 J1 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)
(Aeronautics)

FEDOROVSKIY, B.G., kapitan

Flights from ship deck. Mor. sbor. 48 no. 12:50-53 D '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

FEDOROVSKIY, B.G., kapitan

Flights on ship helicopters in the tropics. Mor. sbor. 49
no.11:50-54 N '65. (MIFA 18:12)

L 10900-57 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWT(h)

ACC NR: AP6006525

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/65/000/011/0050/0054

AUTHOR: Fedorovskiy, B. G. (Captain)

57

56

ORG: None

TITLE: Flying shipboard helicopters in the tropics

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 11, 1965, 50-54

TOPIC TAGS: helicopter, all weather flying, all weather flying training, material failure, pilot training, sea water corrosion, atmospheric turbulence, TROPIC
MAINTENANCE

ABSTRACT: The flying of helicopters in the tropics presents problems of great import to the untrained, as well as to the expert, aviator, by virtue of the climatological conditions prevailing in these zones. The action of the high temperature and humidity of the tropical zones of the world can best be classified according to the three elements they affect the most; physical discomfort of pilots; the appearance of typical yet novel types of aircraft control problems during takeoff, in flight, and landing; and damage to the airframe caused by corrosion and weather. Pilot difficulties can be overcome if the pilot maintains a regimen of physical exercise which will serve to tone and condition his muscles. Calisthenics and swimming prior to flight are considered excellent measures. The importance of a sound diet and plenty of rest and sleep cannot be overemphasized. Piloting aircraft in the tropics is more

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ACC NR: AP6006525

demanding than in other, more temperate, zones. All pilots assigned to flights over tropical waters must be fully qualified in instrument flying. The tropical sea, although relatively calm, is nevertheless in constant motion, so landing on a deck that not only rolls but pitches, and very often does both at the same time, creates obvious difficulties. Finally the helicopter airframe is prey to the corrosion created by the ever present salt particles contained in the air. This corrosion can, and in many cases does extend to bearings and ball-and-socket joints, causing seizures. Weekly washdowns and lubrication, followed by protective painting of areas affected, seem to correct this last, but very important factor. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 05, 01, 15/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2 *b7p*

2A 15

Determination of soil-water unavailable to plants. 1)
 V. K. Kozlovskaya *Podology* (U. S. S. R.) 1939, No. 4.
 145-51. In light soils the unavailable H₂O is greater than
 and in the clayey soils and humus-rich chernozems less
 than, that indicated by Briggs and Shantz's coeff. of
 wilting (C. A. S. 1440; 9, 95). A pot-culture technique
 for detg. the amt. of unavailable H₂O is described.
 B. C. P. A.

AND SEA METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

6A

15

Processes and Preparation Index

The relation of the wilting coefficient to the plant species and osmotic pressure of the soil solution. D. V. Fedotova. *Tr. Vsesoyuzn. Nauch. Ts.entr. Pedologii* (U.S.S.R.) 1948, 002-21. Cucumbers, flax, wheat, salicornia, saltwort were grown in chernozem and mixts. of chernozem and sand (to vary the H₂O holding capacity) with various concns. of the soil soln. adjusted to desired osmotic concns. by adding NaCl. An increased osmotic pressure of the soil soln. increases the wilting coeff. for most plants, except the halophytes. The values for the wilting coeff. expressed in terms of max. hygroscopicity of the soil for the following plants are given: wheat, 1.3-1.0; flax, 1.7-1.9; cucumbers, 1.7-2.3; saltwort, 1.3-1.0; salicornia, 1.5-1.0. I. S. Ioffe

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1920-1929

1930-1939

1940-1949

1950-1959

1960-1969

1970-1979

1980-1989

1990-1999

2000-2009

2010-2019

2020-2029

2030-2039

2040-2049

2050-2059

2060-2069

2070-2079

2080-2089

2090-2099

2100-2109

2110-2119

2120-2129

2130-2139

2140-2149

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2160-2169

2170-2179

2180-2189

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4180-4189

4190-4199

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4610-4619

4

Soil conditions favorable to single or multiple application
of nitrogenous fertilizer to flax. 11. V. Peinemskil
Trudy Parkhannogo Inst im. V. V. Dokuchaeva 33:49-57.
(1951). - The proper utilization of N by flax is closely con-
nected with the availability of P_2O_5 in the soil. The N: P_2O_5
ratio also det. the advisability of a single large application
of N or of multiple applications in small doses. M. Hosh

CA 110

The speed of water and nutrient entry into plants. D. V. Fedorovskii. *Pochvovedenie* 1951, 204-10.—Roots of corn and rye seedlings were divided into 2 portions and placed into 2 vessels, one of which had an osmotic concn. of 0.3 atm. and the other an osmotic concn. of 4, 8, or 15 atm. The concn. was made up of either NaCl or a combination of salts. The solus. contained a Hellriegel nutrient soln. at 50% the normal concn. It is shown that the intake of H_2O slows down with the increase in osmotic concn. At 4-8 atm. there were no serious disturbances in nutrient intake. The data are illustrated graphically.
J. S. Joffe

FEDOROVSKIY, D. V.

FEDOROVSKIY, D. V. - "Intake of Water and Nutritional Substances When There Is a Low Moisture Content in the Soil and High Osmotic Pressure of the Soil Solution." Sub 26 Mar 52, Soil Inst, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidates in Agricultural Science).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

14-57-7-14959
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 124 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Rode, A. A., Fedorovskiy, D. V.

TITLE: Data on the Thick Chernozems of the Kursk Regional
Experimental Station and the Change in Their Proper-
ties Due to Irrigation (Neskol'ko dannyykh o moshchnyykh
chernozemakh Kurskoy zonal'noy opytno-meliorativnoy
stantsii i izmenenii ikh svoystv pri oroshenii)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Orosheniye s.-kh. kul'tur v Tsentr.-chernozem.
polose RSFSR Vol 2, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956, pp 5-20

ABSTRACT: The Kursk Regional Reclamation Experimental Station
is located 50 km from Kursk on a high terrace of the
Reut River at an altitude of 160 m to 200 m above
sea level. The terrace is composed of loess-type
carbonaceous unconsolidated clays of low density and
high porosity and permeability. Ground waters lie

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DDP86-00513R00

FEDOROVSKIY, D.V.

New type of vessels for vegetation experiments according to the technique of isolated nutrition. D. V. Fedorovskii (V. V. Dokuchaev Soil Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Fiziol. Rastenii* 3, 90-3(1956).—Metallic containers which

can be rocked on a horizontal axis and be readily weighable for plant exp's. are described. Diagrams and typical procedures are given in detail. G. M. Kozolapoff

FEDOROVSKIY, D.V.

Some hydrophysical properties and the structure of deep Chernozems of the Kursk Zonal Experimental Land Improvement Station and modifications occurring under irrigation. Trudy Pochv. inst. 50:132-151 '57. (MLBA 10:4)

(Kursk Province--Chernozem soils) (Irrigation)

FEDOROVSKIY, D.V.

Secretion of labeled phosphorus and calcium by roots in the root nutrition of plants [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no. 3:17-23 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Phosphorus--Isotopes) (Calcium--Isotopes)
(Plants--Nutrition)

FEDOROVSKIY, D.V.

Dynamics of potassium in irrigated Ciscausian Chernozems of Rostov
Province. Trudy Pochv. inst. 55:113-125 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Rostov Province--Soils--Potassium content)

SERDOBOL'SKIY, I.P.; KHEYFETS, D.M.; FEDOROVSKIY, D.V.; SOKOLOV, A.V.,
doktor sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; SHKONDE, E.I., kand. sel'-
khoz. nauk, otv. red.; PAVLOV, A.N., red. izd-va; RYLINA,
Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Agrochemical characteristics of the soils in the U.S.S.R.]
Agrokhimicheskaya kharakteristika pochv SSSR. Moskva,
Vol.2. [Areas in the Central Chernozem Belt and the Moldavian
S.S.R.] Raiony Tsentral'noi chernozemnoi polosy i Moldavskoi
SSR. 1963. 261 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva.
(Central Chernozem Region--Soils) (Moldavia--Soils)

SHKONDE, E.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ROZOV, N.N.; SOKOLOV, A.V.,
doktor sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; SERDOBOL'SKIY, I.P.,
red. [deceased]; ZAVARITSKIY, V.N., red.; MUZYCHKIN,
Ye.T., red.; FEDOROVSKIY, D.V., red.; BOLOTINA, N.I.,
red.; ALEKSEYEVA, D.M., red.; ANDREYEVA, Ye.A., red.

[Agrochemical characteristics of the soils of the
U.S.S.R.; regions of the Northern Caucasus] Agrokhimiche-
skaia kharakteristika pochv SSSR; raiony Severnogo Kavka-
za. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 364 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva.

FEDOROVSKIY, G. M.

Dissertation: "Treatment of Water, Dehydration, and Utilization of Sediments in the Course of Supplying Water to Blastfurnace--gas-scrubbing Shops of Metallurgical Plants." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Construction Engineering Inst, Moscow 1953

W-30928

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal, No. 5, Dec 1953, Moscow, AN USSR (~~1953~~)

Fedorovskiy, G. N.

137-1957-12-23938

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 151 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Fedorovskiy, G. N.

TITLE: The Strengthening of the Surfaces of Ingot Molds (Poverkhnostnoye uprochneniye liteynykh form)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Novoye v liteyn. proiz-ve. Nr 2. Gor'kiy, Knigoizdat, 1957, pp 80-85

ABSTRACT: At the Gor'kiy milling machine plant a number of parts are poured into molds the surfaces of which have been dried to a depth of 15 to 35 mm. Among the ingredients used in the surface layer, which provide it with the quick-drying properties are the "KT" binder and sulfite mush. The "KT" binder may be introduced in the form of a paste or emulsion. The composition of the paste in percent is: peat pitch 50, refractory clay 20, sulfite mush 20, water 7-10 (for evaporation). The emulsion is formed when the paste melts at 70-80°. The composition of the mixture in percent is: quartz sand K 50/100 83-85, refractory clay 2.4, saw dust 10, "KT" binder 1.5, sulfite mush 2. In amounts of 30 - 40 percent fresh sand may be replaced by used mixture. In

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137-1957-12-23938

The Strengthening of the Surfaces of Ingot Molds

its dry condition the mixture can take loads of 2.5 - 4 kg/cm² with minimal moisture absorption from the adjoining, undried basic mass of the bulk mixture. The drying time for mold boxes having dimensions 1900 x 1200 x 350 mm is 25 - 40 min.

S. Sh.

1. Refractory materials-Applications
2. Metals-Molding

Card 2/2

FEDOROVSKIY, G.N., inshener.

Gorkiy milling machine plant. Mashinostroitel' no.11:17-19
N 157. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Direktor Ger'kovskego zavoda frezeraykh stankov.
(Gorkiy--Milling machines)

FEDOROVSKIY, G. N., CAND MED SCI, "PECULIARITIES OF THE
BIOELECTRIC~~AL~~ ACTIVITY OF THE BRAIN IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS
AND ITS VARIATION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SOPORIFICS." MOSCOW,
1961. (RYAZAN' MED INST IMENI ^{AK}AD I. P. PAVLOV). (KL-DV,
11-61, 230).

FEDORTSOV, V.I.; FEDOROVSKIY, G.N., kand.med.nauk

Peculiarities in the nocturnal sleep of patients with atherosclerosis of the vessels of the brain with mental disorders according to electroencephalography data. Trudy 1-go MMI 21: 192-203'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra psikhiiatrii (zav. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (PSYCHOSES)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (SLEEP)